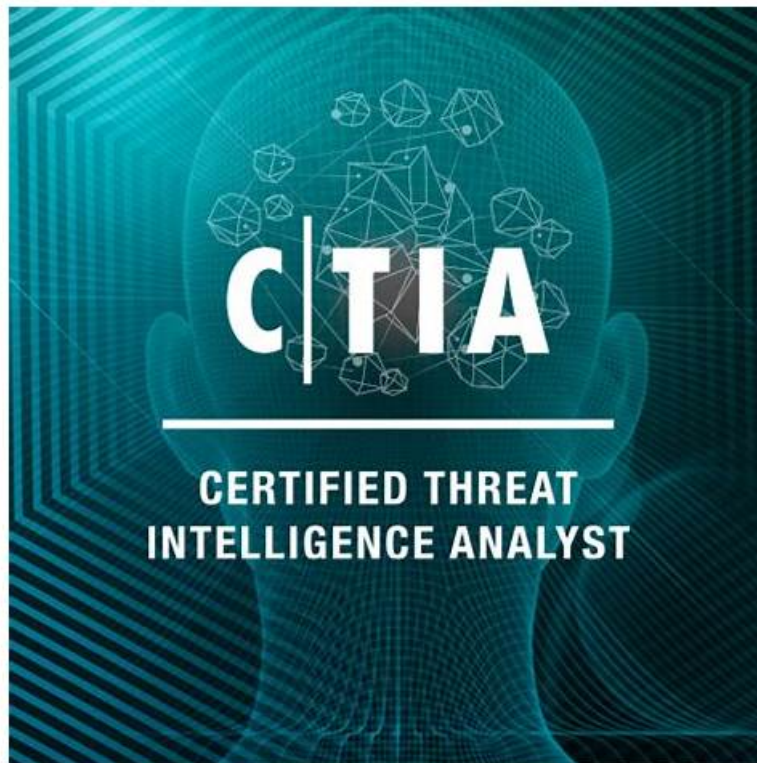


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The CTIA certification exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to gather and analyze threat intelligence data, identify and assess threats, and develop effective countermeasures to mitigate those threats. 312-85 Exam covers various topics, including threat intelligence fundamentals, threat modeling, data analysis, threat intelligence platforms, and operational security.

The CTIA certification exam is an essential certification for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in the field of threat intelligence analysis. Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst certification exam covers various topics such as threat intelligence analysis, threat modeling, threat assessment, and threat communication. Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst certification demonstrates that the candidate is committed to staying up-to-date with the latest developments in the field of cybersecurity and is dedicated to providing the best services to their clients.

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The CTIA certification exam is a comprehensive exam that covers a range of topics related to threat intelligence. 312-85 Exam consists of 100 multiple-choice questions that must be completed within four hours. 312-85 exam covers topics such as the intelligence cycle, cyber threat landscape, threat actors and their motivations, intelligence gathering techniques, and threat analysis and response. The CTIA certification exam is an excellent way for cybersecurity professionals to demonstrate their expertise in threat intelligence and to enhance their career prospects in the cybersecurity industry.

ECCouncil Certified Threat Intelligence Analyst Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

A network administrator working in an ABC organization collected log files generated by a traffic monitoring system, which may not seem to have useful information, but after performing proper analysis by him, the same information can be used to detect an attack in the network.

Which of the following categories of threat information has he collected?

- **A. Detection indicators**
- B. Advisories
- C. Strategic reports
- D. Low-level data

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 28

Sam works as an analyst in an organization named InfoTech Security. He was asked to collect information from various threat intelligence sources. In meeting the deadline, he forgot to verify the threat intelligence sources and used data from an open-source data provider, who offered it at a very low cost. Through it was beneficial at the initial stage but relying on such data providers can produce unreliable data and noise putting the organization network into risk.

What mistake Sam did that led to this situation?

- A. Sam did not use the proper technology to use or consume the information.
- B. Sam did not use the proper standardization formats for representing threat data.
- C. Sam used data without context.
- **D. Sam used unreliable intelligence sources.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Sam's mistake was using threat intelligence from sources that he did not verify for reliability. Relying on intelligence from unverified or unreliable sources can lead to the incorporation of inaccurate, outdated, or irrelevant information into the organization's threat intelligence program. This can result in "noise," which refers to irrelevant or false information that can distract from real threats, and potentially put the organization's network at risk. Verifying the credibility and reliability of intelligence sources is crucial to ensure that the data used for making security decisions is accurate and actionable. References:

* "Best Practices for Threat Intelligence Sharing," by FIRST (Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams)

* "Evaluating Cyber Threat Intelligence Sources," by Jon DiMaggio, SANS Institute InfoSec Reading

* Room

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which of the following components refers to a node in the network that routes the traffic from a workstation to external command and control server and helps in identification of installed malware in the network?

- **A. Gateway**
- B. Network interface card (NIC)
- C. Hub
- D. Repeater

Answer: A

Explanation:

A gateway in a network functions as a node that routes traffic between different networks, such as from a local network to the internet. In the context of cyber threats, a gateway can be utilized to monitor and control the data flow to and from the network, helping in the identification and analysis of malware communications, including traffic to external command and control (C2) servers. This makes it an essential component in detecting installed malware within a network by observing anomalies or unauthorized communications at the network's boundary. Unlike repeaters, hubs, or network interface cards (NICs) that primarily facilitate network connectivity without analyzing the traffic, gateways can enforce security policies and detect suspicious activities.

References:

"Network Security Basics," Security+ Guide to Network Security Fundamentals

"Malware Command and Control Channels: A Journey," SANS Institute InfoSec Reading Room

NEW QUESTION # 30

Tracy works as a CISO in a large multinational company. She consumes threat intelligence to understand the changing trends of cyber security. She requires intelligence to understand the current business trends and make appropriate decisions regarding new technologies, security budget, improvement of processes, and staff. The intelligence helps her in minimizing business risks and protecting the new technology and business initiatives.

Identify the type of threat intelligence consumer is Tracy.

- A. Operational users
- B. Technical users
- C. Strategic users
- D. Tactical users

Answer: C

Explanation:

Tracy, as a Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), requires intelligence that aids in understanding broader business and cybersecurity trends, making informed decisions regarding new technologies, security budgets, process improvements, and staffing. This need aligns with the role of a strategic user of threat intelligence.

Strategic users leverage intelligence to guide long-term planning and decision-making, focusing on minimizing business risks and safeguarding against emerging threats to new technology and business initiatives. This type of intelligence is less about the technical specifics of individual threats and more about understanding the overall threat landscape, regulatory environment, and industry trends to inform high-level strategy and policy.

References:

* "The Role of Strategic Intelligence in Cybersecurity," Journal of Cybersecurity Education, Research and Practice

* "Cyber Threat Intelligence and the Lessons from Law Enforcement," by Robert M. Lee and David Bianco, SANS Institute Reading Room

NEW QUESTION # 31

What is the correct sequence of steps involved in scheduling a threat intelligence program?

1. Review the project charter
 2. Identify all deliverables
 3. Identify the sequence of activities
 4. Identify task dependencies
 5. Develop the final schedule
 6. Estimate duration of each activity
 7. Identify and estimate resources for all activities
 8. Define all activities
 9. Build a work breakdown structure (WBS)
- A. 1-->2-->3-->4-->5-->6-->7-->8-->9
 - B. 3-->4-->5-->2-->1-->9-->8-->7-->6
 - C. 1-->9-->2-->8-->3-->7-->4-->6-->5
 - D. 1-->2-->3-->4-->5-->6-->9-->8-->7

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 32

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